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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT Mining Developments in the Horni Slavkov Inspectorate/  
Policka Ammunition FactoryPLACE ACQUIRED  
(BY SOURCE)

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SOURCE

Horni Slavkov Inspectorate

1. "The uranium ore produced in the Horni Slavkov Inspectorate is said to comprise about 75% of the total Czechoslovak uranium production.
2. "Geological research for uranium ore was being done near Svratka in Ceskomoravska Vysocina.
3. "The Horni Slavkov mining administration separated all civilian miners from prisoner miners in May 1952, except in the Leznice and Barbora pits. Since that time prisoners have worked in special pits or galleries.
4. "Pit 13 was opened in 1950. It has two galleries, each 50 meters deep. It does not produce valuable uranium ore. It is used for communication and transport of ore and stone from the Barbora pit. The pit has a lot of water and the pumps do not function well. It was flooded for eight days during April 1952. Consumption of the explosive Donarit - 1 is 80 kg per shift. The director of the pit is Josef Moucha. There are about 120 workers, of whom about 50 are political prisoners from the Barbora concentration camp. The workers' cloak-room and the workshops were burnt in April 1952. The origin of the fire was unknown.
5. "Pit 3 - Rodirany has first class uranium ore. Production of ore is about eight pit carloads (0.7 square meters /sq/) per shift. Production of stone is about 100-120 pit carloads per shift. About 180 civilians are employed, mostly Czechs, Germans, Slovaks and Hungarians - no prisoners. Three miners were killed June 1948 by contacting some old explosives while drilling a stone wall.

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6.

- a. Pit 19. Only civilian miners were working here. There were about 500. The mining officer was Stefan Kostik, a Ukrainian. The pit was about 10 meters deep with uranium ore of the best quality. The production of pure uranium ore was about 42 tons per day. The production of so called skryvka was about six 7-ton Skoda truck loads per day. The ore was sent each day to the OTK Horni Zdar. There were four Soviet engineers and 100 civilian employees working in this pit. [available on loan from the [redacted] library is a postcard which shows the location of Pit 19, Zadni Chodov.]
- b. Pit 21. This pit is in the village of Broumov. As of spring 1953 it had yielded no uranium ore. But the Soviet experts have told the miners that Pit 19 and Pit 21 should yield the best uranium ore in the whole Horni Slavkov area. The kutatky are spread on different places between Zadni Chodov and Marianke Lazne. Stefan Kostik was also mining officer of Pit 21. There were just 25 miners, Germans, all members of the Bohm stakanov group. Bohm was an experienced German miner.

25X1X 7. "I [redacted] in the uranium mines at Horni Slavkov [redacted] the following mining machinery of Soviet origin:

Soviet borers, which are heavier than the Czech borers.

One Soviet MK-25 air loading machine. This was in Pit 3 and loaded 60-70 pit cars per shift. [redacted] it could load 100 cars in that time. [redacted]

[redacted] similar loading machines of US manufacture, one in the Barbora pit and one at Potucky.

8. "The personnel chief for the Horni Slavkov Inspectorate was 'kadrový' (fnu) Kaifon. The security officer was (fnu) Konyfka. The commanding officer of the State Security Corps (SNB) for the Horni Slavkov Inspectorate was Lt. (fnu) Rathaus. [redacted] there were about 500-600 SNB men in the Horni Slavkov uranium district.

9. "In spring 1953 the administration of the Horni Slavkov mines was transferred to new buildings called 'Inspektorat Horni Slavkov'. There are 12 new buildings, situated away from Horni Slavkov in the direction of the Leznice pit.

10. "Soviet employees, men and women, are living in a hotel near the railway station at Horni Slavkov. They live completely isolated from the local civilians. They receive completely different rations from the Czech administrative employees and officers of the mining inspectorate. They live like the Americans who enjoy PX cards in Germany. They have meals in a special mess in the hotel near the railway station. Most of them drive civilian cars of Czechoslovak production: Tatra and Skoda Tudor. They have extra movie performances. A [redacted] drunken Soviet administrative officials, [redacted] never [redacted] social relations between the Soviets and the Czechs. [redacted] only one Soviet engineer, (fnu) Litvinov from the Potucky pit.

# 11. Work

"Besides the usual Czechoslovak mining rations - HB for miners underground and ND (norma a dochazka) - civilian workers in the uranium mines receive so-called Soviet rations each month, provided they have missed no shifts during the month. The monthly ration consists of: 3.5 kg meat, 1.5 kg lard, one packet of cocoa. Every two months, the ration includes 250 gr of coffee and one packet of tea (250 gr). These Soviet food rations used to be sold on the Horni Slavkov black market for 500 crowns each in the old currency [prior to currency reform of 30 May 53].

12. "Miners in the Horni Slavkov Inspectorate are also issued each year: 6 meters of woollen cloth, 13 meters of cotton, one sweater, material for two shirts and one pair of socks. This Soviet clothing ration used to be sold on the Horni Slavkov black market for 7500 kcs in the old currency.

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13. "Employees in the uranium mines also receive an extra Soviet ration at Christmas in the form of cigarettes: 200 Moskva cigarettes. These cigarettes are slightly better than the common Czech Partyzanka cigarettes.

Policka Ammunition Factory

14. "The Policka ammunition factory employed during World War II about 6,000 workers. It now employs about 4,000 workers working in three shifts. The factory is producing the same type of artillery shells as during World War II, weighing 7.5 and 15 kg. They are transported by train from the Policka railway station to the large Chrast military depot near Chrudin."

Available on loan from the CIA  
Pit No 19, Zadni Chodov.

Library is a postcard which shows the location of

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